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1		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">Making Blended Finance Work for the Sustainable Development Goals</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, SGD, policymaking, development</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This report presents a comprehensive assessment of the state and priorities for blended finance as it is being used to support sustainable development in developing countries. It describes concepts and definitions, presents an overview of actors and instruments, and discusses lessons learned from blending approaches, tracking and data, and monitoring and evaluation. Its findings and recommendations are useful for policy makers and practitioners.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> OECD</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> Jan 2018</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN, FR</p>
2		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">Blended Finance in the Least Developed Countries 2019</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>least developed countries, blended finance, current state, policymaking, development</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The international community acknowledged the need for significant additional public and private finance, and development partners are increasingly focusing on blended approaches. Building on a 2018 publication, this edition presents the latest data available on private finance mobilised in developing countries by official development finance, extending the previous analysis to cover 2016 and 2017 as well as longer-term trends from 2012 to 2017. It discusses the most recent international policy trends shaping the blended finance market, and what these might mean for LDCs. Stakeholders and practitioners also share their views on the challenges and opportunities in designing and implementing blended finance operations in LDCs.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> OECD</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> Jul 2019</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
3		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">Evaluation of Blending</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, SGD, evaluation, development</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This evaluation of blending as an EU aid delivery mechanism aims to provide an overall and independent assessment of blending, and to identify key lessons and recommendations to improve and inform future choices on blending. This evaluation of blending as an EU aid delivery mechanism aims to: 1) provide an overall and independent assessment of blending. 2) identify key lessons and recommendations to improve and inform future choices on blending.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> EU Commission</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> Dec 2016</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
4		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">Blended finance in the poorest countries</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, least developed countries, better approaches</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This report aims to provide hard evidence to inform the discussion on the role of blended finance in plugging the SDG financing gap in developing countries.</p> <p>We found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expectations that blended finance can bridge the SDG financing gap are unrealistic: 'billions-to-</li> </ul>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> ODI</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> Apr 2019</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>

		<p>billions' is more plausible than 'billions to trillions'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The big push on blended finance risks undermining the poverty eradication agenda in the poorest countries.</li> <li>• Policy-makers need a better understanding of the poverty and development impact of blended finance, as well as its true costs, to ensure value for money and effective policy-making and allocation of aid.</li> <li>• Multilateral development banks and development finance institutions need to collectively adopt a more distinct and tailored approach to blended finance in low-income countries.</li> </ul>	
5		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#"><u>DFI Working Group on Blended Concessional Finance for Private Sector Projects</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>concessional finance, MDB, DFI, concessionality, private sector</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The working group focuses on Blended Concessional Finance for Private Sector projects, one of the most significant tools that Multilateral Development Banks and Development Finance Institutions (collectively, "DFIs") can use, in cooperation with donors and other development partners, to mobilize private capital. The Enhanced Blended Concessional Finance Principles for DFI Private Sector Operations are included for sound blended practices. Key outcomes of this work are the noteworthy progress on the governance around the implementation of the DFI Enhanced Principles, and a better picture on how much, where and how DFIs deployed blended concessional finance</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> DFIs Working Group</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> Oct 2018</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
6		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#"><u>Better Finance Better World</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>private sector, private investments</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The Taskforce launched "Better Finance, Better World" to lay out the business case for blended finance as a driver of global growth. The consultation paper presents key areas where we can "shift the needle" to unlock largescale private capital for the SDGs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Momentum is building in the \$50+ billion blended finance market.</li> <li>2. Investors mostly want liquid, investment grade assets.</li> <li>3. Development banks play a central role in scaling up the blended finance market.</li> <li>4. Private investment will flow if there are bankable projects – a strong enabling environment is critical to build pipeline.</li> <li>5. Scaling up the blended finance market can increase the global rate of growth, deliver the SDGs (including on climate) and strengthen long-term returns for savers.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> Blended Finance Taskforce</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> 2018</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>

7		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">The State of Blended Finance 2017</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>state of blended finance, policy research</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This report gives several insights based on the trends analysis and activity mapping. First, blended finance activities are fragmented and there is a lack of scale. There is a need to ensure that blended finance initiatives remain aligned and complementary. Further, stakeholders are encouraged where possible to invest in existing solutions that have the potential to scale, as opposed to creating new solutions. Second, current investment opportunities in developing countries do not have an attractive risk-return profile for private sector investors. For private investors to participate, absolute risk must be acceptable, the risk-return profile of investments must be at market prices or better, and diversification through the pooling of assets and projects across countries and sectors is required. Third, donors require better enabling conditions to participate in blended finance. Donor organizations need a proper understanding of blended finance and the capacity to invest in blended finance transactions, as well as effective metrics for evaluating additionality, value-for-money, and leverage. Finally, MDBs and DFIs should allocate more capital to higher-risk activities, including targeting low-income countries, participating more in subordinated positions, and providing more risk participation products.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> Convergence  <b>Publication date:</b> 2017</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
8		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">The State of Blended Finance 2018</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>state of blended finance, policy research</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This report uses Convergence data and insights to provide an updated analysis of the blended finance market, including impact, blending approaches, sectors, and regions. The reports also highlights the top investors in the space, provides an overview of key events in blended finance, and reflects on progress that has been made on previous action items and issue areas outlined in the inaugural State of Blended Finance published in 2017. Established out of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Convergence generates blended finance data, intelligence, and deal flow to increase private sector investment in developing countries and sustainable development.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> Convergence  <b>Publication date:</b> 2018</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
9		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">The State of Blended Finance 2019</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>state of blended finance, policy research</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This report uses Convergence data and insights to provide an updated analysis of the blended finance market, including intended impact, blending approaches, focus sectors, and target regions. The report also highlights the most active organizations in the space, provides an overview of emerging trends and themes in blended finance, and reflects on progress towards 'better blending'. Established out of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Convergence generates blended finance data, intelligence, and deal flow to increase private sector investment in developing countries for sustainable development.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> Convergence  <b>Publication date:</b> 2019</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>

10		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">Blended Finance Evaluation: Governance and Methodological Challenges</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>state of blended finance, policy research</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The authors identify some key issues that need to be addressed and put forth initial ideas in order to ensure that evaluations improve the knowledge base on blended operations. The paper starts with a discussion of some key management and organizational challenges that influence how blending operations are monitored and evaluated. It continues with an overview of main evaluation methodologies that could be used for blended finance evaluation and challenges associated with applying them, and it outlines the challenges of assessing additionality. The paper concludes with a summary of identified issues from a review of a sample of completed evaluations of blended finance, highlighting the methodological challenges that they reveal.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> OECD</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> January 2019</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
11		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">DFI Working Group on Blended Concessional Finance for Private Sector Projects</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>concessional finance, MDB, DFI, concessional, private sector</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The development and implementation of a set of Enhanced Principles on the operational use of blended concessional finance in private sector operations has been a key outcome of the initial phases of this work. In October 2017, the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Heads and European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI) Management approved the DFI Enhanced Principles. In 2018 and 2019, the DFIs focused on implementing the Enhanced Principles in their operations and sharing best practices with respect to their implementation.</p> <p>This report provides an update on the core outcomes of this work conducted in 2019.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> DFIs Working Group</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> Oct 2019</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
12		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">BLENDED FINANCE</a> <a href="#">What it is, how it works and how it is used</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>NGOs, Oxfam, blended finance</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In recent years, 'blending' has become a common development finance term. The practice combines official development assistance with other private or public resources, in order to 'leverage' additional funds from other actors. There is some confusion about its meaning, how it works, and how it fosters development, as well as a significant lack of project data. Blending can be problematic: it does not necessarily support pro-poor activities, often focuses on middle-income countries, and may give preferential treatment to donors' own private-sector firms. Projects may not align with country plans, and commonly fail to incorporate transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation. This report aims to clarify what blending is, how it works and how it is used, to foster greater understanding of this increasingly prominent development finance mechanism.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> Oxfam</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> Feb 2017</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>



<p>13</p>		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">Fostering the local dimension of blended finance: from principles to practice</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>local approach, blended finance, local context, policy making</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Drawing on the experiences of some development finance institutions (DFIs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs), this paper considers several dimensions of the local context and illustrates them by highlighting some of the principles, approaches and practices that could serve as useful guidance to anchor blended finance to local realities. This requires direct responses to well-identified local demands based on broad consultations, strong local ownership, development of local (private and public) institutions and markets, and explicit positive spillovers at the local level – related to sector and economy-wide transformations, such as an improved investment climate.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> ECDPM  <b>Publication date:</b> Oct 2019  <b>Language:</b> EN</p>
<p>14</p>		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">The role of blended finance in the 2030 Agenda</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, development, policy making</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The objective of DI's new long-term research programme is to contribute to evidence-based policy dialogue. This is to ultimately ensure that blended finance mechanisms are used to their comparative advantage to deliver better development cooperation for people and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with effectiveness principles. The rationale underpinning this approach is that projects financed through blended mechanisms should, like other forms of development cooperation, be clear as to who is benefiting, and how, and have sustainable, positive development impacts, including for the poorest people. This discussion paper is the first product of this research programme.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> Development Initiative  <b>Publication date:</b> Jul 2016  <b>Language:</b> EN</p>
<p>15</p>		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#">OECD DAC Blended Finance Principles</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, OECD guidelines, principles</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The OECD DAC Blended Finance Principles for Unlocking Commercial Finance for the Sustainable Development Goals are a policy tool for all providers of development finance - donor governments, development co-operation agencies, philanthropies and other concerned stakeholders.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> OECD  <b>Publication date:</b> Feb 2016  <b>Language:</b> EN</p>

16		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#"><u>Guaranteeing the Goals: Adapting Public Sector Guarantees to Unlock Blended Financing for the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, OECD guidelines, guarantees, SGDs</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In this paper, the Milken Institute Center for Financial Markets and the OECD partnered to study policy and regulatory issues that are impeding development finance tools, in particular key guarantees and relevant insurance products, from maximizing private capital mobilization. The OECD contributed survey data that illustrated that guarantees were the most effective leveraging instruments, achieving 45 percent of all private capital mobilization while representing only 5 percent of development finance commitments. The Milken Institute analyzed the guarantee and insurance products of institutions that represent more than 80 percent of the development guarantee market and found that approximately 50 percent of these agreements are not structured to maximize the mobilization of private capital.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> OECD, Milken Institute</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> April 2018</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
17		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#"><u>Making Blended Finance Work for Water and Sanitation : Unlocking Commercial Finance for SDG 6</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, OECD guidelines, principles</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This publication links to and complements two priorities of the OECD. First, the OECD's work on financing water including the Roundtable on Financing Water - a joint initiative of the OECD, the World Water Council, the Government of the Netherlands and the World Bank. Previous discussions at the Roundtable have helped to inform and shape this work and the platform provides an effective vehicle to disseminate the lessons learned. Second, on blended finance, we are working to develop the evidence-base and engage in co-ordination to ensure blended finance delivers on its potential. Under the Tri Hita Karana Roadmap for Blended Finance, a multi-stakeholder framework and partnership for mobilising commercial finance towards the SDGs, governments, development financiers and private sector entities are now working to make blended finance work at scale to deliver the SDGs.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> OECD</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> August 2019</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>
18		<p><b>Title:</b> <a href="#"><u>Blended finance. Mobilising resources for sustainable development and climate action in developing countries</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>blended finance, OECD guidelines, principles</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Blended finance - an approach to mix different forms of capital in support of development - is emerging as an important solution to help meet the 'billions to trillions' agenda. This Policy Perspectives draws on recent OECD work, including the upcoming 2018 report Making Blended Finance Work for the SDGs, the draft OECD DAC Principles on Blended Finance and work under the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on measuring the amounts mobilised by official development finance interventions.</p>	<p><b>Publisher:</b> OECD</p> <p><b>Publication date:</b> October 2017</p> <p><b>Language:</b> EN</p>

**Title:** [Blended finance for Agriculture](#)

**Keywords:** *blended finance, agriculture, SME finance, OECD guidelines*

**Abstract:** This report provides an overview of blended finance in agriculture, including how it can be used to facilitate agricultural investments in emerging markets. It builds upon earlier work by Dalberg commissioned by AfDB, AGRA, DFID and IFAD on behalf of the SAFIN network in 2017. This report should also be contextualized by a current collaboration between OECD and SAFIN on the application of good practices for blended finance in the space of agri-SME finance for the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

**Publisher:** Smallholder and Agri-SME Finance and Investment Network (SAFIN)

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